



HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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trated. For sale by all newdealers.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

War Preparations Going Forward  
Rapidly.

LONDON, March 28.—A dispatch to the  
Daily Mail from Kobe, dated March 28th,  
says:

Renewed trouble between Russia and  
Japan. The movements of the Russian fleet indicate the  
probability of the seizure of a Korean  
port. The War Office officials at Tokyo  
said, however, and there has been  
considerable military and naval ac-  
tivity in Japan this month.

YOKOHAMA, March 28.—The Mikado  
will review forty Japanese war ships on  
Coral Sea toward the end of April.  
ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The  
Russian squadron which recently called  
at Chemulpo, Korea, has arrived at Port  
Arthur.

It was announced in a dispatch from  
Yokohama yesterday that a Russian  
squadron had arrived at Chemulpo and  
that it was believed at Yokohama that  
this presaged a demand for a concession  
of land at Masanpo, a small harbor  
twenty miles south of Chemulpo, which  
aroused uneasy comment in Japan.  
It was apparent from the dispatch from  
St. Petersburg that the feeling of un-  
easiness was not warranted by the facts  
in the case.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 28.—The Gov-  
ernment transport Garonne, from Ma-  
nipal, February, which has discharged  
quarantine with news of active prepara-  
tion in military and naval departments  
of Japan for war with Russia, the Rus-  
sian fleet, which has been discharged  
the harbor authorities and anchored  
where it pleased. The war spirit is said  
by Captain Conrad of the Garonne to be  
strong in Japan, on account of the czar's  
secret attempt to gain influence in Korea  
in violation of the treaty. A grand as-  
sembly of the Japanese navy, to be fol-  
lowed by maneuvers from which foreign  
newspaper correspondents and the pub-  
lic were to be excluded, was fixed for the  
last of this month.

LONDON, March 29.—The Evening  
News publishes a dispatch from Kobe,  
Japan, announcing that Russia has de-  
manded leave to land troops near Ma-  
zanpo, Korea. The dispatch says, "with-  
out outside interference."

LONDON, March 30.—The Yokohama  
correspondent of the Times says: "It  
is feared that other powers will follow  
Russia's example in demanding a lease  
of territory near Mazampo."

YOKOHAMA, March 30.—M. Pavloff,  
Russian Minister to Korea, is pressing  
his demands at Seoul and the Japanese  
Minister to Korea, Hayashi Gonsuke,  
is discussing the subject with him.

HAWAIIAN CHINESE.

Congress May Shut Them Out of  
the States.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The danger  
of an influx of Chinese immigrants from  
the Hawaiian Islands into the United  
States upon the passage of the pending  
Hawaiian bill will probably be averted  
by the vigilance of Representative Kahn,  
of California, who has introduced a bill  
that the Chinese in the Hawaiian Is-  
lands when the act takes effect, may with-  
in a year thereafter obtain certificates  
of residence as required by the act to  
prohibit the coming of Chinese to the  
United States, approved May 5, 1892, and  
which has been amended so that here-  
after Chinese who had been admitted  
in the United States it found  
without such certificates.

At this point there are about  
5,000 Chinese coolies in the islands. To  
prevent a law the Hawaiian bill as it  
passed the Senate would grant to these  
Chinese the right of immigration into  
the United States, a privilege of which  
they would undoubtedly avail themselves  
freely. Representative Kahn re-  
sponds to the conditions of the bill  
on the Pacific Coast, and for the  
protection of the working classes of the  
United States, he has introduced a bill  
to secure the amendment and will  
shut out further immigration of  
Oriental labor. Today he secured the  
assent of Chairman Knox of the Com-  
mittee on Territories, who has charge  
of the Hawaiian bill, to the recommen-  
dation of an amendment applying to the  
Hawaiian Islands the exclusion act as  
it applies to Chinese from all other  
parts of the world. This will pre-  
vent Chinese now in Hawaii upon the  
basis as those living in China or Mex-  
ico from coming to Hawaii and taking  
part in the competition.

TURKEY MENACED.

Russia Mobilizing Her Army and  
Fleet for Active Work.

LONDON, March 28, 5 a. m.—The  
Standard gives double-column prominence  
to the following dispatch from Odessa:  
"There can be no longer any doubt  
as to the object of the war-like prepara-  
tions now being completed in South Rus-  
sia. Nearly 200,000 troops have already  
been mobilized for active service. The  
Black Sea squadron, with transports, is  
held in instant readiness."

"The tension in the relations between  
St. Petersburg and Constantinople has  
become every day more acute. The po-  
sition is looked upon with the gravest  
apprehension."  
"If the Ottoman Government, supported  
by Germany, should prove stubbornly  
intractable with regard to Russia's  
concessional demands in Asia Minor, ser-  
ious complications must inevitably en-  
sue. The Russian garrisons in the Cau-  
casus and along the Armenian frontier  
have been increased fourfold and  
equipped for active service."

# GENERAL JOUBERT IS DEAD AT PRETORIA

## The Old Boer Warrior Succumbed to Peritonitis.

### KRUEGER SAYS HE WILL ATTACK AND TAKE BLOEMFONTEIN

#### Mafeking Not Yet Saved and a Relieving Force Repulsed—War Clouds in Asia And Europe.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A Sun ca-  
ble from Pretoria, March 28, 4 a. m.,  
via Lourenzo Marquez, says: Piet Joubert,  
Vice President of the Transvaal  
and Commandant General of the re-  
public's military forces, died shortly  
before midnight last night, aged 68  
years and 60 days. He succumbed to  
an attack of acute inflammation after  
a short illness, attending church even  
last Sunday. The whole country is  
thrown into the deepest gloom by his  
death. His loss is believed to be ir-  
reparable, particularly if any settle-  
ment should be arrived at with the  
British. The remains will be taken  
tomorrow to Wakkerstroom district  
where they will be interred in the fam-  
ily cemetery on the farm he owned  
there. Words are incapable of describ-  
ing the nation's grief over the loss of  
the Commandant General at a time  
that is so critical in the history of the  
republic.

LONDON, March 29.—The Pretoria  
correspondent of the Daily Mail, tele-  
graphing yesterday, says:

"General Joubert died of peritonitis.  
The funeral will take place tomorrow  
(Thursday). The Government is  
dealing with the widow to allow a  
temporary internment here, with a  
state funeral. Joubert always ex-  
pressed a desire to be buried in a mausoleum  
built on his farm."

"His successor in the chief command  
will probably be General Louis Botha,  
now commanding in Natal."

NEW YORK, March 28.—A Tribune  
cable from London says: General Joubert's  
death, which is reported from  
Lourenzo Marquez, is a military event  
of the first importance. This is an  
announcement which will mark the  
beginning of the end of Dutch resistance.  
He possessed not only military talent,  
but also real authority over the Dutch  
commandees, and his appearance be-  
yond the Vaal river would have been  
the signal for the rallying of the bur-  
ghers for a final stand against General  
Roberts. General Joubert had been  
quartered in Natal by other com-  
manders who were free to express their  
opinions in the councils of war and  
even to upset his plans, but his plan  
if defense had been adopted and the  
Boers and Free Staters alike had con-  
fidence in him.

Joubert would have been a foe-  
man worthy of General Roberts' steel. His  
death will deprive the Boers of the  
only leader really competent to direct  
the defense of their country. He has been  
killed off often by newsmongers dur-  
ing the war, as the result of illness in  
the Natal campaign. All references of  
the English press to General Joubert  
are kind and appreciative. He and  
Chief Justice Koze have been regard-  
ed by South Africans as Boers of real  
nobility of character whose minds  
were not perverted by ambition and  
selfishness.

Sympathy of the Queen.

LONDON, March 30.—Queen Victo-  
ria has cabled to Lord Roberts asking  
him to convey to Mrs. Joubert, widow  
of General Joubert, her sympathy at  
the loss of her husband, and to tell  
her that the British people always re-  
garded the dead general as a gallant  
soldier and honorable foe.

Future of South Africa.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A Sun cable  
from London says: It is understood  
that a committee of the British Cab-  
inet, which has been deliberating on the  
political future of South Africa in gen-  
eral, and of the Boer republics in par-  
ticular, has already arrived at an agree-  
ment on several points of principle in-  
cluding the creation of a new viceroy-  
alty. The settlement will provide a  
Governor-General of the whole of South  
Africa on Canadian lines, with a House  
of Commons sitting in various pro-  
vinces, including the Transvaal and  
Orange Free State. After a period of  
political probation, Lord Roberts will  
have the first offer of the Governor-  
Generalship and will refuse. The post

will not be offered to Sir Alfred Milner,  
as has been suggested. He will, in  
fact, be recalled.

Politicians expect that the new Vice  
roy will be Lord Reay, a peer of ability  
and administrative experience, with al-  
most the unique advantage of having  
Dutch blood in his veins and of speak-  
ing the Dutch language. The Cabinet  
having settled the broad lines of policy  
details will be arranged at a conference  
which will be held in London, and  
which will include Lord Loch, former  
high Commissioner to South Africa;  
Sir Alfred Milner, Premier of Natal and  
several ex-Cabinet Ministers from  
South Africa.

Nothing has yet been settled with re-  
gard to the military position after the  
war beyond a general decision to offer  
all possible inducement to suitable sol-  
diers, such as imperial commissions, to  
settle in South Africa. The question as  
a whole must stand over until Roberts  
is comfortably quartered in Pretoria  
and has had time to think over the sit-  
uation and draw up a report. The widest  
differences of opinion exist on this  
point, even among well-informed men.  
The estimates of military strength  
which will be requisite to hold the  
Transvaal range from a permanent gar-

## PRESIDENT DOLE REPLIES TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Executive Chamber,  
Honolulu, H. I., April 6, 1900.

To the Chamber of Commerce.  
Gentlemen: I have received your letter of April 4th, embodying a  
resolution of the Chamber "that the Court of Claims as at present  
constituted by appointment made by President Dole, does not meet  
with the approval or the endorsement of this Chamber, which is dis-  
appointed that the commercial community of this city should be en-  
tirely unrepresented in that Court. The Chamber fully recognizes  
the importance of the Court being presided over by some one of ex-  
perience in the application and practice of law, but fails to under-  
stand the reasons which seem to have rendered it necessary that the  
whole Court should consist of members of the legal profession."

The regular court for the adjudication of claims against the Gov-  
ernment is the Supreme Court (Civil Laws, section 1530).  
On account of the great mass of work which the investigation and  
adjudication of the Chinatown losses must necessarily involve, which  
would seriously interfere with the regular judicial work of the Su-  
preme Court, it was deemed advisable to apply to President McKin-  
ley for authority to create a special court for that purpose.

There is reason to believe that the idea that the body authorized  
by President McKinley for the investigation and adjudication of  
Chinatown losses was to be merely a board of appraisers, or of arbi-  
tration, to estimate the amount of such losses and report their con-  
clusions to the Council of State.

The action of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as that of the Chi-  
nese and Japanese residents who have asked to be represented on such  
board, tends to confirm this supposition. But inasmuch as the dis-  
patch from the Federal Executive conveying the authority for the ap-  
pointment of a body of persons to investigate such losses provides  
that such body may make judgments to be paid out of appropri-  
ations made by the Council of State, it follows that the intention of  
the dispatch was that a court of law be created which should adju-  
dicate claims for losses upon the principles of law applicable thereto.

It is obvious that the dispatch in question authorizes the trial of  
claims based on tort against the Government, a class of claims not  
recognized by the Hawaiian statutes as admissible. Beyond this ex-  
ception no construction of the dispatch can authorize the Execu-  
tive to permit the waiver of any rule or principle of Hawaiian law.  
As it is evident that each claim presented for trial will raise ques-  
tions of law as well as questions of fact, it was my duty, under my  
oath of office, to provide a court which should as far as possible be  
competent to conduct the trial of all claims that might be submitted  
to it, according to the legal principles applicable to all Hawaiian  
courts of law. This requirement, however, would not necessarily  
preclude the admission of one or two laymen.

If these views are correct, I fail to see the significance of the pro-  
tests embodied in the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, for if  
the authority given by President McKinley requires a court of law  
that shall adjudicate the claims presented, according to legal prin-  
ciples, no one can ask more than that the Court shall be competent  
and impartial. Anglo-Saxon legislation has for centuries endeavored  
to eliminate the principle of representation from courts and juries in  
the interest of justice. The principle of representation does not ap-  
ply any more to the Court of Claims than it applies to the Supreme  
Court or other courts of the country.

As to the question of laymen on the Court, there are no goods or  
other property in sight to be appraised; estimates of losses must be  
made upon evidence alone.  
Recognizing fully the right of criticism, I desire to acknowledge the  
courteous language of your resolution of protest.  
I am, very sincerely, yours,  
SANFORD B. DOLE.

ri son of 50,000 down to a police force of  
about 10,000.

Mafeking's Hard Time.

LONDON, March 26.—The Daily Mail  
publishes the following from Mafeking,  
dated Wednesday, March 14th: "We  
are still being heavily shelled. There  
have been several casualties. Skir-  
mishing continues in the trenches. The  
native food question is becoming a dif-  
ficulty. The Boers have broken the  
arrangement to respect the Sabbath by  
not firing, and have seized the opportu-  
nity to extend their trenches."

Lady Sarah Wilson, in a dispatch  
from Mafeking dated Wednesday,  
March 14th, says: "We have received  
news of the relief of Ladysmith,  
but it serves to increase our disap-  
pointment, as there is no prospect of  
our relief. The Boers are reported to  
be very numerous and strongly in-  
renched between us and Colonel Pim-  
mer's force. Some of the natives are  
lying of starvation owing to their  
prejudice against horse flesh."

LONDON, March 25.—The War Of-  
fice has received the following dis-  
patch from Lord Roberts: "A tele-  
gram from Nicholson to Bulawayo  
states that Baden-Powell reports: 'All  
well to March 23d. During past few  
days enemy's cordon much relaxed.'"

LONDON, March 27, 4:15 a. m.—Mil-  
itary observers here, and even those  
in close affiliation with the War Of-  
fice, are considerably confused as to  
what is being done for the succor of  
Mafeking. Some 5,000 or 6,000 men  
are engaged with Lord Methuen at  
Varranton and Fourteen Streams, and  
now another column is about leaving  
Kimberley, if it has not already start-  
ed, for Griquatown, 106 miles west-  
ward. Its ostensible purpose is to  
drive out the Boers. The force is de-  
scribed as "a strong one," and the ex-  
pectation is "likely to attract much at-  
tention."

Boer Forces Aggressive.

LONDON, March 30.—The War Office  
has issued the following from Lord  
Roberts to the Secretary of War:  
"BLOEMFONTEIN, March 30.—Ow-  
ing to the activity of the enemy on our  
immediate front and their hostile ac-  
tion toward burghers who surrendered,  
I found it necessary to drive them  
from some kopjes they had occupied  
near Kamee Siding station, a few miles  
south of Brandfort. The operation was  
successfully carried out by the seventh  
division, assisted by the first and third  
cavalry brigades under French and Le  
Gallais' regiment of mounted infantry.  
The enemy retreated to Brandfort, and  
our troops now hold the kopjes."

"Our casualties were: Killed—Cap-  
tain Goring, Scottish Borders. Wound-  
ed—Captains Sellar, Luard, Peebles,  
Culgan and Edwards, Lieutenant  
Culgan and French, and about 100 rank  
and file."

PRETORIA, March 30.—General  
Louis Botha has been appointed to suc-  
ceed General Joubert as commander-in-  
chief of the Transvaal forces.

Olivier's Masterly Retreat.

LONDON, March 28.—With his army  
from the south of the Free State com-  
mandant Olivier is apparently eluding  
the British pursuit and making good his  
escape. All evidence goes to show that  
the retreating invaders of Cape Colony  
have practically succeeded in getting  
away from the British column, which,  
it was thought, would encompass and  
capture them. They have accomplished  
a long, daring and difficult flank march  
in the face of a vastly superior force.  
Olivier is said to have already reached  
Clocolan, which is near the border of  
Basutoiland and on the road running  
from Ladybrand northeast to Ricks-  
burg. This is north of the line, on  
which French's cavalry have been oper-  
ating, and the fact that the British  
general has returned to Bloemfontein  
seems to prove that his attempt to stop  
the progress of the Boer column was a  
failure.

The small British force that entered  
Clocolan was therefore surprised and  
driven before a larger number of Boers,  
who may have been part of Olivier's  
command. Firing has been heard at  
Modder Pont, which would seem to be  
near Modder River, to the southwest  
of Clocolan. Possibly the Boer rear  
guard has been engaged there.

Boer Council of War.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A Sun cable  
from Bloemfontein says: The Boer  
commandos are assembling in great  
force at Kroonstad, where, it is said,  
a Boer council of war is being held.  
A dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez  
says the steamship Gironne has ar-  
rived with a large contingent of foreign  
volunteers for the Boer army. Many  
Irishmen are in the contingent. Among  
the passengers is Michael Davitt, for-  
merly member of Parliament for South  
Mayo, Ireland. Davitt says he is trav-  
eling for his health.

Krueger's Threat to Bombard.

LONDON, March 31.—The Bloem-  
fontein correspondent of the Daily  
Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday,  
March 29, says:  
President Krueger's latest proclama-  
tion warns the women and children to  
leave Bloemfontein within five days, as  
he intends to bombard and destroy the  
city and to shoot the burghers whom  
he captures there.

"Vigorous measures have been taken  
by the British to harass marauding  
bands of Transvaal Boers. The latter  
are resorting to guerrilla methods,  
chiefly against Free Staters who refuse  
to join Krueger."

LONDON, March 31, 4:15 a. m.—The  
head of the army of Lord Roberts is  
now about twenty-one miles north of  
Bloemfontein. It occupies a cluster of  
hills won from the Boers after a stiff  
fight, in which the British lost seven  
officers and 100 men.

The Boers had been using these  
kopjes as a base for marauding bands  
that have been beating up the country  
adjacent to Bloemfontein for supplies,  
driving off cattle and forcing non-resi-  
dent Free Staters into their ranks  
again. The enemy must have been in  
considerable force, as Lord Roberts  
sent 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry  
against them.

Lord Roberts' progress to Pretoria  
will probably consist of such forward  
movements in which Boer positions  
will be attacked by a portion of the  
army advancing rapidly with wheel  
transport, the main army coming up  
as the railway is repaired.

Lord Roberts is stripping the forces  
in the minor spheres of operations of  
their wagons and transport animals in  
order to hasten the advance. This is  
understood to be the reason why he  
recalled Lord Methuen from parky  
West to Kimberley. Lord Roberts has  
to have Methuen's transport.

The reason why a hot chase was not  
made after Commander Olivier is that  
Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out  
the cavalry transport. General French  
lost 3,000 horses in the relief of Kim-  
berley and the pursuit of General Cron-  
je. Lord Roberts lost 3,000 transport  
cattle at Waterval Drift, and it is es-  
timated that he has lost 4,000 other  
animals since the forward movement  
began on February 13.

The advance beyond Bloemfontein  
is through a bare country and the sup-  
ply officers foresee an increasing dif-  
ficulty in providing for a great army  
moving along a single line of railway,  
even when the latter is working  
smoothly and with ample rolling stock.

Relief Column Repulsed.

LONDON, March 23.—The Mafek-  
ing relief column has been repulsed.  
The Boers drove back Colonel Pim-  
mer's advance guard and then attack-  
ed the British camp. The English  
were compelled to retire and succor  
must now come from the troops sent  
out from Kimberley.

Roberts' Latest Dispatches.

LONDON, March 31, 11:45 a. m.—  
(Afternoon Service.)—The War Office  
has posted the following dispatch from  
Lord Roberts, dated at Bloemfontein,  
March 30, evening:

"Reports point to the enemy's leav-  
ing Brandfort and proceeding in a  
northerly direction. The casualties in  
yesterday's engagement were more nu-  
merous than at first reported.  
Officers killed 2; wounded, 8; rank  
and file killed 10 (query 19); wounded,  
159; missing, 3."

From Cape Town it is reported that  
President Steyn has gone to Pretoria  
after, according to refugees, issuing an  
order that all British burghers refus-

(Continued on Page 2.)